We vesterday alluded to the restless activity disdocuments relating to the "Polish question," played in the cause of disunion by the fanatical pro-slavery party at the South which took the lead in precipitating the Cotton States into revolution. We stated that one of the principal levers by which this party sought to insurge the Southern mind against the Constitution and the laws of the Union was found in the agitation for a revival of the African slave trade.

inspiration, assumed two forms-one of which appealed directly to the cupidity of certain classes at the South, while the other manifested itself in a reconcile them more and more to the idea of disunion.

The argument derived from cupidity was addressed by artful demagogues to the non slaveholding population, who were taught to believe that nothing but the Federal prohibition of the slave trade prevented them from sharing in the emelubor. The argument derived from the ethical as- presented by France, as it might interrupt the neif Southern slavery was compatible with the laws in the Crimea. Six months later a similar appeal, of "morality," the foreign slave trade, out of addressed by the French to the English Governwhich it grew, was equally lawful and proper, inso- ment, received a similar answer. much that adhesion to the latter dogma, not only as a point of faith but as a rule of practice, began "soundness" on the subject of slavery.

It was foreseen that the national conscience would more attempted to educate the Southern mind up to Russian Czar. this extremity of pro-slavery fanaticism for the purpose of widening the moral breach between the two sections, preliminary and auxiliary to the political that its course in contracting that treaty had made scission for which these sowers of discord were the Prussian Government one with that of Russia shrewdly preparing the way.

the South, and especially in the State of South European question. Carolina, where it numbered several typical poliwhich a large measure of opposition was enlisted Europe. against the Federal Union and Federal laws prohibiting that detestable traffic. This letter, adthe writer's request, but in conformity with the the proposition. obvious proprieties of such private communications of Mr. Preston, and of every member of his family. these considerations no longer exist, and as the letter, besides being historical, is highly honorable to the patriotic character of the writer, we to-day lay it before our readers, that they may see in it a mininture but graphic sketch of the political distempers which finally culminated in secession and armed sedition. The letter is as follows:

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 18, 1859. My Dear Old Friends : It is partly to indulge myself in the vanity of this claim, and partly to indicate that this is a private communication, that I use this address-and it is most true and cordial in its u'most significance. I rehanced from year to year by your exalted and patriotic public course.

The immediate object of this note is to suggest to you (not to solicit) the publication in the Intelligencer of the latter part of my friend Col. Hampton's speech (which I enclose) on the slave trade. The nefarious project of opening it has been started here in that prurient temper of the times which manifests itself in disunion schemes, in vigilant associations, in fillibustering expeditions, and all the spawn of a morbid moral, and political condition. My State is strangely and terribly infected with all this sort of thing, superinduced, doubtless, by the fearful ascendancy of Abolitionism in the North, which subjects us to those panics incident to a slaveholding communitypanies at once reckless and ferocious. One feeling that gives a countenance to the opening of the slave trade is that it will be a sort of spite to the North and defiance of their opinions. Hampton and his family, as you know, are thorough Southerners, and as large slaveholders as any body. His position, therefore, is very authoritative. and the speech, I think, will extinguish the folly in our State. Besides, I think him very clever, and know him to be full of spirit-a quality of which our public men are sadly lacking at this juncture—the spirit, I mean, to do the right and to speak the truth. The public feeling of my State is indeed terrible-lawless, violent, and fatally bent on mischief. The public bodies are scarcely capable of sane or sober counsels. There are few voices to endeavor to quell the storm. My own is quenched by infirmities, or it should be tried.

I sm, gentlemen, your old friend, WILLIAM C. PRESTON. Meesrs. GALES & SEATON.

# A CAVALRY FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

We learn that on Tuesday last Capt. Mosby visited Centreville with his notorious guerilla band, numbering about sixty, dressed in Federal uniform. They left for Dranesville or its neighborhood, and on Wednesday morning a squadron of the First Vermont cavalry came upon them at a plantation where they were bivouscked Mosby's men were dismounted and received our cavalry with a fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the raw fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the ray as diers. The fight soon became desperate. Mosby threatened his men with death if they flinched, and himself wounded Capt. Flint five times with his revolver, killing him. Lieut Grout, of the Vermont cavalry, and seven men were also killed. Our less was about sixty in killed, and misoners. Masky was in the house upon men were also killed. Our less was about sixty in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Mosby was in the house upon the plantation when he was surprised, but we learn that he railed his men with lighteing-like celerity, and when our squadron broke he pursued and backed them severely. He captured over fifty thousard equipments. The guerrilla chief received a severe sabre cut on the forehead. We learn that the Vermont carbine companies delivered their fire upon the enemy with good effect, and then opened to the right and left to allow the sabre companies to charge, but they did not come up to the work.—Repub.

# A DASH IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, APRIL 7 .- Gen. Mitchell, with three hupdred and fifty cavalry, went out yesterday on the Lebanon turnpike to Green Hill. Dashing into a rebel camp where there was a large number of conactipts, on a sabre charge, he killed five and captured fifteen. He captured all their arms, hor ce, equipments, &c. The rebels were compored of parts of Morgan's and McCunn's m n Among the prisoners are Capt. Bondy, of the 18th Tennessee, and a lieutenant of Morgan's cavalry. A still-house, containing forty casks of liq ors, was destroyed. The still-house destroyed at this place was used for a conscripting reader-vous. One man was wounded. Gen. Mitchelt's command made a march of fifty-five miles in twelve hours.

ANOTHER SHIP BURNT Accounts from Bermuda state that the ship Star of Peace, of Boston, from Calcutts, was lately burnt by the rebel privater Fluids. The cargo of this ship, as we

lion of dollars, of which \$188,000 was insured.

which, it is known, was appointed for discussion in the French Senate on the 17th ultimo. These papers are twelve in number, of which two emanate from the British Government, in reply to propositions made at different periods by the Emperor of the French in behalf of Poland.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris Moniteur has published the diplomatio

The first four papers in the series date back to This agitation, as well in its incentives as in its the latter months of the Crimean war, when, on the 26th of March, 1855, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Secretary, invited M. Walewski the French Minister at London, to consult the Bripropagandism of ideas intended to shock the sensi- tish Government on the legitimacy and opportune bilities of the Non-slaveholding States, and thus ness of proceedings tending to recall to Russia the duty of executing "the treaties which forbid her to possess Poland otherwise than as a distinct State." In response to this application, the English Government, while recognising the desirability of attempting some demonstration by way of protest against the conduct pursued by Russia to wards Poland since the year 1831, judged the moments derived by slaveholders from compulsory la- ment to be inopportune for raising the question pects of the question sought to demonstrate that gotiations then attempted for the close of the war

The second series of documents relates to the aspects assumed by the Polish question in conseto be presented by certain parties as a test of quence of the pending insurrection against the Russian Government, and of the treaty which is understood to have been formed on the subject of revolt at any such principles, and hence it was the its suppression by the King of Prussia and the

M. Drouyn de Lhuys instructs the French Minister at Berlin to represent to the Prussian Cabinet in regard to the insurrection against the latter, and While this propagandism of ideas favoring a re- the former by thus intervening in a domestic diffivival of the foreign slave trade was at its height in culty had erected the Polish insurrection into a

Another despatch, addressed to the French Mint cians among its champions, we received the sub. ister at St. Petersburgh, avows the sympathy of joined letter on the subject from the pen of that France in behalf of the Polish population, and adds venerable statesman and illustrious orator, WIL- the expression of the belief that if the hopes which LIAM C. PRESTON, calling our attention to an able had been founded on the progress of Russia in argument made by Col. WADE HAMPTON in the making internal reforms should not be realized in Senate of South Carolina against the policy which the interest also of Poland a painful feeling it was sought to revive, and in the interest of would be produced in France and throughout all

It appears that on the 21st of February last M. Drouyn de Lhuys invited the British Government dressed to the editors of this paper, and written un. to unite with that of France in addressing a joint der the sanction of confidential correspondence, was note, identical in its terms, to the Emperor of Ruswith-held from publication at the time, not only at | sia, but the British Government declined to accept

Under these circumstances the Cabinet of the exchanged between friends. But as since the death Tuilcries proposes (according to the summary of the correspondence which we find in the New York Courrier des Etats-Unis) to follow the progress of events in Poland, and to regard the duties of France as only similar to those of other European Powers. It is added that the present aspects of the question do not demand on the part of France either "a particular policy or an isolated

# A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

General Orders have just been issued from the War Department, under date of Murch 31st, for member, with great pleasure, the social hours I enjoyed | the purpose of more effectually preventing all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in pursuance of law, and of securing consistent, uniform, and effi cient action in conducting such intercourse as shall be so authorized, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary States," approved March 12, 1863.

This last-named act has been officially published by us, having been transmitted for that purpose from the Department of State. It will be observed that it was approved by the President on the 12th day of March, nine days after the term of the late Congress had come to an end by constitutional limitation and after that body had adjourned sine die.

We are not aware that the President of the United States at any other period of our history has supposed it competent for him to sign bills, and thereby give them the force and effect of laws, after the Congress by which they were passed had been dissolved. But as the power has now been exercised by Mr. Lincoln, (we presume after consultation with the Attorney General,) the question of his right to effectuate legislation under such circumstances becomes properly a question of constitutional law, open to consideration and discussion. And fortunately the question can be treated as one simply of constitutional construction and interpretation, for the particular measure which it concerns, and in regard to which it is raised, cannot arouse any political passious such as sometimes disturb the judgment of men in the decision of constitutional questions. The regulations made in pursuance of this law, approved on the 12th of March, are mainly such, we understand, as might have been established under the general military authority of the President in the conduct of the war, and are therefore not likely to be called into controversy on the ground of their intrinsic expediency or

rightfulness. The clause of the Constitution which prescribes the rules and limitations relating to the signing of bills passed by Congress is as follows:

"E-ery bill which shall have passed the House of Rep resentatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have origi nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Jour-nal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsi-deration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bil, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if spinored by two-birds of that House, it shall be-come a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be d termined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Jour (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed i', unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

# NORTH CAROLINA

There was a rumor on Monday at Fortress Monroe that Gen. Foster, with a considerable force, had advanced to rial article we condensed the statement, confesses it to Washington, North Carolina, and had met with cossiderlearn from Boston, is estimated at the value of half a milable resistance by the rebels.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY. It is natural, we suppose, however unreasonable it may be, that much popular impatience should be expressed by stay-at-home critics whenever things are not so managed as to procure uniform success for the Union arms as well on sea as on land. It is generally admitted that under the direction of the present Secretary of the Navy, with that of the enlightened assistants he has called around him, a rare degree of vigor has been impressed on the operations of our fleets in every branch of the naval service; but those vicissitudes and misadventures which are incident to all warlike enterprises have none the less occurred with sufficient frequency to prevent the acclaim of the multitude from being unbroken by some murmurs of discontent. For, in the absence of the delegated office borne by those whose part it was, in the midst of s Roman ovation, to remind the triumphant hero that he was mortal, there are always those in our more favored days of universal enlightenment who are ever ready to impose upon themselves the duty of mercilessly exposing all "faults," "errors," and "blunders" after they have been irretrievably committed by somebody in office or command. These "prophets of the past," while thus skilled to point out mistakes when it is too late to correct them, are, it is observed, not very exuberant with helpful counsel when the question is "how to do" any thing that requires courage, capacity, and experience. With no knowledge or device to show in advance how enterprises of great pith and moment can be infallibly accomplished, they are brimful with surprise as i indignation at the way any thing was attempted the moment after entire success has failed to attend the efforts of the Government in any direction. It is in view of this disposition, inherent, we

suppose, in the temper of all popular Governments, that Mr. EVERETT, in a recent paper "on the difficulty of intercepting vessels at sea and of preventing vessels from running blockades," recalls several historical examples in rebuke of the denunciations heedlessly visited on the Navy Department because a swift sailing privateer has for a few months pursued her car unchecked, notwithstanding the vigorous s itted efforts made for her capture : and 'lockaded coast of one thousand man, suence with hundreds of inlets, a vessel of light draft, and propelled by steam, occasionally slips in or out of a dark night. By copious and interesting citations from the naval history of England, in the best days of a Collingwood and a Nelson, he shows how impossible it is to blockade any port in such a way as to prevent all access or escape on the part of vessels seeking to run the blockade. Thus Admiral Collingwood, while off Ushant, wrote as follows, on the 4th of February, 1805:

"The sailing of the enemy's squadron from Rochefort. The sating of the enemy's squadron from Rochelors, and evading Sir Thomas Graves, seems to intimate that something is soon to be undertaken by them. It is not well ascertained where that squadron is, but by the route in which they were seen Brest seemed to be their destricted. nation; and if they are arrived there, it will be a proof hou little practicable it is to block up a port in winter. To sail from one blockaded port and enter another where the whole fleet is, without being seen, does not come within the comprehension of city politicians. Their idea is that we are like sentinels standing at a door, who must see and may tercept all who attempt to go into it."

That a single vessel, tracing her trackless paths at sea, should long te able to clude the search and evade the pursuit of our ships-of-war, however prise or complaint, as though there were any thing exceptional in such a misfortune attending such a service. Three memorable occasions are cited services. Three memorable occasions are cited services. from the history of Napoleon I. to prove how little dependence can be placed on the most distinguished skill and activity in naval warfare, in the way of intercepting or overtaking an enemy. We can find room for only one of these historical parallels :

"Lord Nelson was cruising in the Mediterranean in the spring of 1798, when the French fleet, bound for Egypt and conveying Bonsparte and his army, sailed from Toulon. Not the sightest disaster was encountered on the voyage by the latter. He presented himself before Malta, and received the capitulation of that place with all the quiet and ease of a review on the Camp de Mars. Four days afterwards Nelson strived with his fleet at Naples. From Maita Napoleon crossed the sea to Alexandria unmolested. On the 22d of June Nelson and the French Admiral c ossed each other's track in the night without kn wing it. As the latter approached the coast of Egypt they heard the signal guns from Nelson's fleer, at a distance of five leagues. He was then sailing northwards from Egypt, where he had been lo king in vain for the French. The fleets were for obstructed the river at numerous points. several hours within a few leagues of each other, murually unperceived. On the 1st of July the French fleet arrived ff Alexandria, and learned that two days before Lord Nelson had left the roads for the coast of Syria. The French expedition consisted of thirteen ships of the line, two sixty-f ur gun ships, fourteen frigates, seventy brigs and cutters, and four hundred transports, with 10 000 sailors and 30,000 soldiers on board. It might well be said to carry 'Cosar-and his fortunes' Imagine a batte at sea between such a vast and to a great degree un wieldy torce, and an unincumbered English fleet commanded by Nelson. When we reflect that such an enermous force, covering the sea as it must have done for leasues, escaped for two weeks a commander so vigilant as Nelson, cruising in its immediate vicioity, crossing its track and quitting the port of its destination two days before the arrival of the French, we shall have a little charity for our own gallant officers who have failed to encounter the Alabama on

# THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

CINCINNATI, APRIL 3.-The news from Vicksburg i ot encouraging. The Steele's Bayou Expedition has returned to Young's Point, and the troops were being disembarked. The work on the cut-off, opposite Vicksburg, has been abandoned. Rebel cannon command two-thirds

of its length

VICKSBURG TO BE BOMBARDED CINCINNATI, APRIL 4.-Passengers who arrived at Cairo yesterday stated that our lat movement on Haines'

returned to Young's Point. Gen. Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of 84pounder Parrotts beyond the levee, in a position to easily reach Vickburg, and was about to open the bombardment.

# THE LAKE PROVIDENCE CUT-OFF.

CAIRO, APRIL 4 -From below we learn that the water ontinues to pour through the cut-off at Lake Providence. Nearly all the town is submerged. The troops have been compelled to move their encampments further up the river. The tug-boats can pass into the lake, but the current is too strong for transports. The health of the troops is good, but the "buffalo" gasts are sa'd to be killing great numbers of Government horses.

It is now believed that all the expeditions, includ ng the ne down the Yazoo Pass, have returned or are returning to Young's Point, where it is stated nearly two hundred transports are gathered. The Bulletin says the Federal battery opposite Vicksburg has silenced a battery on the opposite shore.

The story we published yesterday of the capture of the chooner Jane Morley, on the lower Potomac, has no THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

We have reports from Port Royal that an attack was expected to be made upon Charleston on the 7th instant, (yesterday.) The weather, or other causes, may possibly delay it for a few days. Prior to the 31st ultimo a brigade of troops and most of the Monitors had left Hilton Head, charged with special duties near the scene of contemplated

prespondent of the Baltimore American, who sailed from New York in the steamer Ericsson, Capt. Lowber, which took out one of the "obstruction removers," and other contrivances deemed necessary to add to the efficiency of the assault. Of the outward passage of this steamer this writer says:

"Our passage was necessarily slow on account of the im-nense floating material we had to drag after us through the turbulent ocean. A little extra speed would make t disappear fathoms deep in the sea, causing the four ten-inch cables attached to it to strain and stretch and stafe. It would occasionally dive down end foremost and be entirely out of sight for a few minutes, but on slowing the engines it would again rise to the surface, the end of the flag pole on it being first visible. At all times it was the object of constant anxiety to all on board, and it was the object of constant anxiety to all on board, and it was watched night and day by Captain Lowber, who, knowing its anticipated value, had staked his professional reputation on carrying it safely to its destination. For the first twen ty-four hours after passing Sandy Hook it kept well to the surface, but as we approached Cape Heary, and the ocean became more rough and turbulent, it commenced its antics; but by lessening our speed it was kept on the surface of the water throughout the remainder of the passage."

The Ericsson arrived off Hilton Head on Wednesday the 25th of March, just in time to witness the departure of the leading vessels and troops detailed for special duty against Charleston. The scene is thus described:

"As we peared the buoy at the bar, about eight miles "As we peared the buoy at the bar, about eight inte-from Hitton Head, a long line of steamers, sailing vessels, and Monitors could be seen coming out of Port Hoyal The first two vessels, the Maple Leaf and the Gilde, were loaded with troops, and they soon headed off towards Cearleston. It now became evident that an expedition for the vicinity of Charleston was just starting, and that we had arrived in time to witness the whole movement. In a short time after we distinctly made out four Monitors, in tow of steamers, approaching the bar, and soon the steamer Catawba, with the Werhawken in tow, passed close alongside of us. Then came the gunboat Sabsgo, towing the Monitor Nahant. Next came the Catskill, in tow of the steamer Locust Point, followed by the Nautasket. The scene from the deck of the Ericsson was grand and imposing as the expedition passed in review before us, the steamers and Monitors being interspersed with numerous sailing vessels, with ammunition, c. al, &c. and several mortar schoolers. Looking forward into the harbor of Port Royal, there was visible a still larger num-ber of vessels at anchor near Hilton Head, leaving nothing visible in the centre of the harbor but the flagship Wabash and the storeship Vermont."

The weather was propitious and every thing betokened prosperous voyage to the departing fleet. Its destination and the service for which it had been dispatched was not ascertained until the Ericsson anchored near the Wabash in the harbor of Port Royal. The writer says:

"On arriving here we ascertain that the expedition started down the coast this morning with four of the Moni-tors, and is bound for the North Edusto, twenty miles this side of Charleston. There still remain three Monitors the Passaic, the Montauk, and the Patapaco—at anchor

the harbor, with a large number of transperd—at anchor in the harbor, with a large number of transperts.

"The object of the expedition which has started is said to be to silence some forts at the lower end of Folly Island, and the troops are to be landed to hold them. James Island, it will be remembered, is in the rear of Fort Sumter, and on the upper end of it is Cummings' Point, on which is located the celebrated railroad battery that figured so largely in the bombardment of Fort Sumter at the commencement of the war. Folly Island is the next is and The fleet that went out this morning had been in rea

diness to start for four days past, but had been kept back by the stormy weather. This movement may therefore be regarded as one of the preliminaries to the attack on Charleston, and if successful we may expect to move very soon in the same direction. Whatever may be its inten-tion it is too strong to fail."

Nothing was known of the mode of attack resolved upo by Admiral Dupont. A severe conflict was of course ex

"The number of guns now mounted by the rebels along the five miles of approach to the city are estimated at near-ly four hundred, including those at Sumter, Moultrie, Cummings' Point, Fort Pickney, and a battery commanding the middle ground near the city. There are also said to be guns and mortars mounted on the Charleston Battery. evade the pursuit of our ships-of-war, however which has a fine front on the approaches to the city. The vigilant in their duty, is shown by another series troops now assembled at and around Charleston for its defence are reported to number seventy-five thousand. It is preto bear not more than thirty, though it is doubtful whether more than sixty of their guns can be brought to bear on sand negroes for the arrice of the United States was lost. the fleet at any one time. Still, to reach the upper works, if such should be the course adopted, they will be compelled to run the gauntlet of all these immense batteries. The conflict must, therefore, be regarded in advance as one depending on our powers of resistance and ability to give harder blows than we may receive."

We learn from another letter that one regiment of the troops (the 100th New York) which embarked at Hilton Head on the 25th ultimo disembarked on Cole's Island, in Stone river, on the 28th, and there encamped. A reconnoiseance on the following day disclosed that the rebels have been very busy of late in erecting new and improving the old fort fications in Stono Inlet. From Legareville to Waupau creek there are no less than ten earth batteries. Between these points the batteries are placed at such dis-He tances on each side of the river as to admit each to supobstructed the river at numerous points.

In the mean time the movements at Port Foyal cont'nued to be most active and exciting. They are described The as follows on the 30th:

"We are still laying at anchor in Port Royal harbor, with "We are still laying at anchor in Port Royal harbor, with the remainder of our iron-clad fleet in close proximity on one s de of us, and the Wabash and Vermont on the other, whilst the fleet of army transports and steamers at Hilton Head are coming and goins, despatch boats and officers' gigs are passing around us, and the arge fleet of vessels which brought Gen. Foster's troops here are lying at an-chor off St. Helena Island, towards the head of the barbor. Ammunition vessels and coal vessels are anchored around the Wabash, and the encampments of the troops are visible along the shore. A part of the fleet has leasted itself in the North Edisto, and the places of those that have gone there are filled by the new Monitors since arrived. Guncoats from the blockading fleets arrive and depart daily, army transports come and go from the stations along the coast, and the famous yacht America brings despatches to the Admiral from blockaders, and glides out to sea again before we have time to admire her fine proportions."

On the let of April the residue of the fleet at Port Royal ommenced moving up the coast to North Edisto. How long they would be delayed there before proceeding to Charleston was not known. The correspondent, in a letter dated the 1st instant, expresses the opinion that the fight will commence before the close of the week. He further says :

"When in the North Edisto we will be within twenty miles of the Charleston bar, and can start and commerce B'uff was a failure, and that our fleet and transports had but we must calculate on being watched closely, as the enemy holds the land surrounding us, whilst we are only masters of the water. From the steeple or houses in Rockville our roices on the iron-clad fleet can almost be heard, and every movement made noted."

#### ARREST OF GOVERNOR TOD. CINCINNATI, APRIL 4 .- The Sheriff of Fairfield county

rrested Governor Tod for kidnapping Dr. Olds, an inlictment having been found against him by the Grand Jury of Fairfield county. Governor Tod was taken before Judge Johnson, upon a writ of habeas corpus, and was admitted to bail to appear before the Court of Common Pleas in June pext.

[The indictment found against Governor Tod is on harge that he advised or in some way encouraged the arrest of Dr. E. B. Olds, formerly a representative in Congress, and now a member of the Onio Legislature, for alleged treas nable sympathies or practices. Dr. Olds was for some time confined at Fort Lafayette, and, having been released, seems determined to bring his accusers to the bar of a legal tribusal where his own conduct and theirs may be subjected to judicial scrutiny.]

THE REBEL RAID IN WEST VIRGINIA. CINCINNATI, APRIL 2-The rebel attack on Point Plessant, Western Virginia, was made by two hundred foundation in fact. The Star, from whose leading edito- and fifty of Jenkins' cavalry. They ransacked several

THE LATEST VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT.

The following official report has been received at the adquarters of the army: LOUISVILLE, APRIL 1, 1863.

Major General Halleck, General in-Chief: The following despatch has been received from General Gilmor, giving details of his successful attack upon the enemy in Central Kentucky:

SOMERSET, (KY ) MARCH 31.-I attacked the enemy yesterday, in a strong post of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near the town; fought him five hours, driving him from one position to another; and finally stormed his position, whipped him handsomely, and drove him in con-fusion towards the river. His loss is over three hundred in k iled, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy outnumbered us two to one, and were commanded by Pegram in person. Night stopped pursuit, which will be resumed in the morning. We captured two stands of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed thirty. South's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the GILMOR, Brigadier General.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder was recaptured Their reported force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them

I have this moment received the second despatch from Gen. Gilmor, dated this morning, from Slagal's Ferry, on the Cumberland river.

SLAGAL'S FERRY, APRIL 1.- I underrated the enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They have over twenty six hundred men—outnumbering us more than over twenty six hundred men—outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops recrossed the Cumberland in three places. We have retaken between three and four hundred cattle. Pegram's loss will not fall short of five hundred men.
GILMOR, Brigadier General.

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated and the vigor and gallantry of their attack are highly commendable. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Major General Commanding.

#### THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. FAILURE OF THE SUNFLOWER EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, APRIL 1 .- News from Vicksburg and vicinity has een received here up to Thursday night. Although unavorable, the advices accord with the public expectation. Sherman's expedition to the Upper Yazoo had returned without accomplishing its object. The rebels had so obstructed the chann-I through which the beats had to pass as to render progress to the river impossible.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 1 -Despatches received here state that the expedition through Steele's and Black Bayous into the Upper Yazoo is a failure. Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through both bayous with the gunboats, and proceeded twenty five or thirty miles further in Deer and Rolling Forks, when he encountered a small force of rebels. who so annoyed him with sharpshooters and obstructions in the channel that further progress was impossible, without the co-operation of infantry, which came up next day. The enemy had in the mean time put trees in'o the stream making it impassable. They annoyed the gunboats otherwise, and seemed to be gathering in considerable force. Reinforcements of infantry were marched to the assistance of the gunboats on Mondsy, and coming up with the beleaguered boats, found them hemmed completely by obstructions in front and rear.

Skirmishing continued all day, when the rebels be ng reinforced, the guabata were withdrawn, and commenced to retreat, the whole force having embarked on transports near the head of Black Bayou, for their return to Yo Point. The Fed-ral loss was ten or twelve privates killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown, but supposed

## CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 2.-There is no news direct from Vicksburg. Reports from Memphis are conflicting. The Argus says that the Sunflower expedition is a failure, and et, but thinks that the Allied Powers are justified in rethat the troops will return to Young's Point. The Bulle- quiring that Poland shall have what is guarantied by the tin says Gen. Sherman is in possession of Haines's Bluff.

FAILURE OF THE NEGRO RAID IN FLORIDA.

The South Carolina correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of Hilton Head on the 27th ultimo,

"The troops which were recently sent to Jacksonville are on their return. The object which was had in view by the occupation of that town has been accomplished in part, there is a rumor of an amnesty in Polish affirs; that the The Savannah Republican of the 25th ultimo contains an

article on the operations of the above-mentioned expedition, in which it save: "From the negro raid into Florida we look for nothing

serious. We only hope that the enemy will take it into caizens of African descent' at Jacksonville. It will prove great conveni nos to the owners of these deluded vic time. They will then have some prospect of recovering their stolen property, provided they can be got far enough from the gunboats to be caught. The idea of their doing any serious fighting against white men is simply ridiculous.
We hope Mr. Chayer will succeed in his scheme of Florida. colonization, and that he will accompany his colonists, in order that we may beg the whole party, white and black, without going too far to hunt for them"

# SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 7 .- The steamer Eastern Queen has arrived from New Orleans on the 29th of March, via Key West on the 1st of April.

Capt. Collins reports that while at Fort St. Philip, Southwest Pass, he was boarded by a United States boarding officer, who reported having received a telegram from New Orleans, stating that the rebels had began to evacuate Port Hudson.

On the 28th a scout ng party of thirteen rebels was captured near Baton Rouge.

Col. Dudley's brigade had made an expedition to a point on the west side of the Mississippi, half way between Port Hudson and Point Coupé. They burnt the rebel steamer Hope, with six hundred barrels of molasses on board of her; and at the H-rmitage Landing destroyed sixteen hundred barrels of molasses, a rebel machine shop, grapary containing fifteen thousand bushels of corn, besider several buildings, including the post office.

An expedition to Ponchatoula and Pass Manchae was completely successful. The troops consisted of the Sixth Michigan, a battalion of the One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth those holding over, is eleven The total vote of the city New York, and parts of the One-hundred-and-seventyseventh New York and Twenty fourth Maine, with pieces' of artillery, manned by men from the Ninth Connecticut The guanoat Barrataria and yacht Coryph-us accompanied them. Ponehatoula was occupied after a skirmsh with the rebel cavalry, three hundred strong, and the railroad bridge two miles beyond, was destroyed by a detachment of the Sixth Michigan after the rebelehad been driven from it. The bridge was five hundred feet long. A large amount of flour, tobacco, and other stores fell int our hands. Our forces occupy Ponchatoula, Pass Manchac, and Springfield, and the rebel cavalry are said to be so hedged in that escape is pear Ponchatonia

Collector Bartlett had suspended all transportation permits above New Orleans unless military necessity require orested batteries on Tar river, between Newbern and such transportation. This has been deemed necessary to Little Washington, which the narsh force of Worden gunprevent attempted frauds.

Texas advices, through rebel sources, say that Magruder has issued orders granting all persons permission to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton supplies brougth from foreign countries.

### ANOTHER S EAMER CAPTURED NEW YORK, APRIL 8 -Havana advices to the 4th in

stant contain no Mexican news. The Vand-rbilt was at Havans. The Sonora sailed on

the 3d matant. The English steamer Dolphin was captured on the 25th of March, off Porto Rico, by the Wachusett and had arrived at Havana in a leaking condition, in charge of a prize crew. She was repaired, and had sailed for Key West. The Dolphin left St. Thomas on the 24th ultimo. houses and stores and burnt seven thousand bushels of She is the vessel which was leaving Liverpool as the George cotton had arrived at Havana.

#### FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEATED. SKALMEIRZYKE, MARCH 17 -An Important engage ment between the Poles and the Russian t cops took place yesterday at Londek, three miles from K-lisch The latter were compelled to retreat, and the town was reduced to ashes. The number of invergents concerned in this to ashes. The number of insurgents concerned in this battle amounted to three thousand men. Reinforcements

were sent this morning from Kalisch to the Russians

CHINA AND JAPAN. SHANGHAI, FEB. 8 .- Affairs in this city and the vicinity

are quiet. The accounts from the interior are satisfactory.

The reb-l city Changhoo has tendered its allegance to The Rev. Mr. Ruker, of the London Mission, died, at Ningpo on the 2d instant.

Ningpo on the 2d instant.

Intelligence from Japan announces the degradation of the nobles who had been connect d with foreigners. This measure was supposed to be the precursor of a repudiation of the treaties concluded by the Japanese Government

HALIPAX, APRIL 3.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 21st of March, has arrived.

The Confederate lean was very successful at London The total amount was expected to exceed fifteen millions. LONDON, SATURDAY .- Consols, after the official hours,

The loan was to close on Saturday afternoon, (the 21st altime,) the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed, particularly in London. Report says that the applications in Liverpool were not very heavy, and that there was considerable diversity of opinion at that place as to the merits of the scheme. Paris telegrams state that the loan was quite a rage there.

The Times' city artic's says, in regard to this loan :

"Very little political feeling was manifested in the business, and it seems evident, as far as Loudon is concerned, that it is in viewing it as a cotton speculation that any attractions it possesses are to be found. In other respects there can be no doubt that a majority of merchants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced, as the affair will not be officially recognised on the 'change. The dealers have agreed among themselves to fix upon April 24th as the settling day."

The ship Washington, from Callso for Antwerp, was seized by the Alabama, but released. There were fifty thousand dollars on board. The Alabama had burnt the vessels Golden Eag'e, Olive, Jane, and Palmetto at Southampton, and landed their crews

PARIS, SATURDAY .- A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday. In the minority of seventeen in the Senate, on the Polish question, are several of the most intimate of the Emperor's entourage. The Bourse was firm at 69f. 25c. CRACOW, MARCH 20 .- The insurgents are rallying at Viselitza, commanded by Somconski.

Despatches received at the Russian Embassy on firm the deleat of Langiewicz, who had been conveyed to Tarnow. The insurgents lost four hundred killed and fiftyfour taken prisoners.

A telegram from Lemberg also confirms the above statement

REVOLT IN POLAND NEARLY SUPPRESSED.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6 -The steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Queenstown on the 23d ultimo, arrived this morning. An American ship was passed on the 3d of February of

fire, the flames raging fore and afc. The Times' city article says that the demand for money at the Bank and in open market on Saturday was very active, owing to the large Confederate loan, which closed at 42 and 42 premium.

The Daily News states that the Greek Minister has been recalled and the Logation in London has been abo-

The Polish General Langiewicz has been conveyed to the fortress of Cracow. The latest advices from Poland indicated continued Russian successes. The Times considers the Polish struggle as virtually end-

treaty of Vicena. The Morning Post understands that the Vienna Cabinet

have resolved to place Gen. Languewicz on his parole in some Austrian town. A large body of Russian regulars, who have crossed into Austria, are under surveillance, but are supplied with ra-

tions by Austria. The Para correspondent of the Daily News says that Czar has telegraphed to Napoleon that he will give Poland

# RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The entire vote cast for Governor was 18,687. Mr. Smith received 10,848, Mr. Cozzens 7 537, scattering 302. Mr. Sm th's majority over Mr Cozzens was 3,311, over all 3,009. Mr. Jenckes's majority over Mr. Bradley is 1,916, over all 1,845. Mr. Dixon's majority over Mr. Browne is 1 022, over all 992.

# CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, APRIL 7 - Returns from every town in the ate except Hampton have been received. The vote for Governor is, Buckingham 38,304, Seymour 35,836. Buckingham's majority will be 2,500. The Senate stands fourteen Union to seven Democrats, and the House one hundred and thirty-nine Union to ninety-four Democrate; with two towns a tie. For Congress Messrs. Deming, Brandesee, and Hubbard, Union, and English, Democrat, are

#### elect d. ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 6.—The question of repealing the amendnent to the Constitution, ad pted in 1859, requiring foreigners to reside within the State two years after naturalization before voting, was decided at the polls to-day, two consecutive Legislatures baving agreed to the repeal. There is no indication how the State has gone, so little interest was manifested. The vote in this city was 996 for repealing, and 732 against; the vote was remarkably light.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKIE, APRIL 8 -The returns indicate the election of Judge Cothren, Dem crat, to the Supreme Bench of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI ELECTION. CINCINNATI, APRIL 8 .- The entire Union ticket was

lected on Monday. The average majority is 1,200. The Democrate elect six councilmen and the Union men fourteen. The Union majority of the new council, it cluding is 25,000.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, APRIL 8. - The off sial returns giv . Chauncey

Filley, the radical cand date for Mayor, 2,647 majority over Oliver D. Filley, conservative, and 1,855 majority over Joseph O'Neil, Democrat. The combined radical and conservative emanc pation vote give a majority of 5,156 over the Democratic vote.

REPORTED FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8 .- The Evening Post learns that difficult. Three schooners laden with cotton were captured on the 4th instant Gen. Foster was at Little Washington with a brigade, a regiment of North Carolina troops, and some others, virtually surrounded by the rebels, who have boats are unable to pass.

It is understood that a battle has taken place between Foster and the rebels, but nothing definite is known. Heavy firi g has been heard, lasting from Wednesday night to Friday night, evidently from the ret el batteries.

Foster's means of defence are deemed ample, having a fort and entreachments, with sufficient ammunition and provisions. Large reinforcements are on transports below he batteries unable to reach Foster for the want of some naval force competent to take them. It is reported that Foster sent to Fortress Monroe some time since for naval einforcements, and the supposition is that troops will be

REPORTED BURNING OF JACKSONVILLE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8 .- An arrival from Hilton Head reports that Jacks nville, Florida, has been bu ned by the have been a fiction—a mere o image of the brain of its Government corn, but were finally driven out after a conthe Union inhabitants.